STATEMENT By MINISTER II.

Re. Sri Lanka

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL. AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I rise to bring the House abreast of recent developments in Sri Lanka.

In debates in this House, hon. Members have rightly stressed the importance 0f legislation by the Sri Lankan Parliament for giving effect to promises of the Sri Lankan Government to create Provincial Councils and to devolve powers to. them so that the Tamils of Sri Lanka can exercise provincial autonomy.

The Sri Lankan Parliament enacted the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and adopted a Provincial Councils Act between November 87 and January this year. Although this legis-tion does not meet all the demands of the Tamils, it is a major and positive piece of legislation in the context of the unitary constitution of Sri Lanka. Apart from providing for elected Provincial Government headed by Chief Minister, Each Province will heve its own High Court and a Provincial civil service.

A large measure of autonomy ~ has been granted to the proposed Provincial Governments including cont'rol over law and order and their own high courts. The legislation ensures provision of adequate finances for the functioning of the Provincial Governments and a Finance Commission has been provided for this purpose.

Despite some of the more specific Tamil demands not having been met, he devolution package provided" for n the new constitutional arrangements is far better than anything ffered to the Sri Lankan Tamils by the 'ovcr'nment of Sri Lanka in previous rrangements and arrangements which rere made but not implemented over l ie last 40 years.

The present arrangements are ,£ua-r ranteed by a bilateral agreement between the Governments of Sri Lanka and India and what is more important is the fact that the autonomy and devolution offered in this package have for the first time been enshrined in the Sri Lankan constitution by a . formal constitutional amendment and consequent legislation.

We have also been assured that this devolution package can be further improved at a later stage. Once Provincial Council have been set up and the benefits of devolution are realised by all communities, this should not be difficult task.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, the President of Sri Lanka visited New Delhi in the last week of January as the Chief Guest on the occasion of our last Republic Day. The opportunity was utilised to have wide-ranging in-depth discussions with him about the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement. During the course of discussions with President Jayewar-dene and his delegation, the Government °f India conveyed to them Tamil concerns about charges of fresh colo-nisation by Sinhalese in the Eastern Province. Also about the need to further improve the devolution package, as well as the need to expedite the return of refugees we emphasised the importance of the early restoration of political processes in the Northern and Eastern Provinces so that the aspirations of the Tamils can find democratic expression.

Prseident Jayewardene assured us that once the new provincial councils come into being, improvements in the Revolution package could be forged and implemented through the new institutional processes envisaged in the 13th amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution and the Provincial Councils' Act passed by the Sri Lankan Parliament.

He also reaffirmed his commitment to implement the Tndo-Sri Lanka Agreement in letter and in spirit and to strengthen and expand Indo-Sri Lankan cooperation.

His visit provided a useful opportunity to review the critical developments in Sri Lanka and to chart out a broad cooperative approach between India and Sri Lank *to* meet this evolving situation.

Members would recall that o'n November 20, th& Government of India announced a unilateral 48-hour ceasefire to enable the LTTE to give up violence and join the political process.

Unfortunately, the hopes and confidence expressed by many sections of this House that LTTE only needed an opportunity to make this transition were belied. Since then we have repeatedly urged LTTE to give up violence and, in the broader interest of the Tamil people of Sri Lanka and for securing the long-term aspirations of the Tamils, to cooperate with the Government of India in implementing the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

Once again, the LTTE has concentrated on propaganda rather than substance. This is most regrettable. While they keep on issuing statements and lettens announcing- peaceful intentions,, their actions tell a different story.

Their violence not onlv against the IPKF but. even against peaceful and innocent Tamils continues unabated. The murder of the 76-year old and highly respected Tamil leader, Shri S. Nadarajah, is only the latest example of their callous disregard for Tamil interests. Mr. Nadarajah-, nne of the founder members of the Federal Partv of Sri Lanka and an elected genator for many years, was a close a-?nc'ate of the renowned Sri Lankan Tamil leader, Mr. Chelva-nayagam, who was perhaps one of the best known advocates of Tamil aspirations in Sri Lanka.

Apart irom indulging in such acts against prominent Tamil leaders in order to terrorise the Tamil population, the LTTE has indulged in a systematic decimation of those Tamil civilians in the Northern and Eastern Provinces who refuse to tow their line.

They have also systematically killed Sinhala and Muslim civilians in the Eastern Province with the obvious intention of sparking off communal strife. They do not seem to realize that their actions are also endangering the long term prospects of the merger of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. "They pretend to a Gandhi an high-mindedness and distort his teachings by making others fast on their behalf."

Apart from carrying on this ferocious campaign of physical violence, LTTE has been consistently disrupting normal civilian life in the North and East by preventing the civil administration from functioning threatening Government officials with death if they attend to their duties and even carrying out these threats as evidenced in the assassination of Government Agent in Mannar, merely because he w»3 efficiently managing-the return of Tamil refugees from India to their homes in Sri Lanka.

They have tried to prevent pensions being paid to nearly 30,000 Tamil pensioners. They are preventing the distribution of food stamps to the poorer sections of the Tamil population in rural areas. They have disrupted rail and road communications causing incalculable suffering to the Tamil people whose interest they claim to represent and protect.

Several members have in the past ejroseeseel anxiety that we should talk to the LTTE and encourage them to lay down their weapons and cooperate in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement.

[Shri K. Nat war Singh]

Let me assure the Members that channels have always been kept open to the LTTE and we have been constantly on the lookout for any sign of willingness on the part of LTTE to give up violence and join the democratic process. So far we have not found that willingness. The LTTE makes statements which give the impression that they are willing to lay down arms and accept the Tndo.Sri Lankan Agreement, but •when tested these statements have invariably been found to be misleading. It is clear that the LTTE wish to establish their sway over one-third of the country by the sheer force of arms, by the brutal exclusion of all other Tamil parties and without going through the democratic political process. To do so is to break the Agreement. Evidently the LTTE's statements are made for international consumption. President Jayawardene has repeatedly reiterated that if the LTTE' give up vio'enee and support the Agreement, they will be granted amnesty under the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement so that they can join the political process.

So far, as I have saM, it has not been possible to make any progress because, while propagandist^ statements have been made by LTTE, subsequent contacts show that LTTE'..; position remains inflexible. When this is so, the IPKF must continue in its gallant task of preventing the Asreement from being disrupted. This it doe., with the minimum of force and with exemplary devotion to duty. We ealute our soldiers.

Hon'ble Members would also be swaie that the Sri Lankan Minister for Lands and Mahaweli Develop. "lent Mr. Gamini Dissanavake vJs't-<*d Delhi on the 76th of this month fur discussions with us He came specifically to express h'.s Government's anxiety at the recurrent of violence against civilians in the Eastern Province, We also tonk advantage of the vis't to ascertain from him the evolving political situation in Sri Lanka and to discuss with him further steps necessary for the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement.

It is in this context that we are dealing with tha complex situation in Sri Lanka. We remain fully commit ted to implementing the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreement SQ that all communities in that country can live in peace, honour and dignity.

SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. AKTJNACHALAM (Tamil Nadu); These are all false statements.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): it is all concoction. It is a malitious propaganda.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Members will seek clarification^ tomorrow. Now, the Railway Budget will continue.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS)198889—contd.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): As the hon. Members who have already taken part in the discussions have covered many relevant points, T do not want to go into those points again. I would like to mainly concentrate on certain issues which have not been given proper attention.

All of us agree that the Railways can be one of the very powerful instruments for creating a feeling of national integration as the rail links start verv near the snow-peaks of the Himalayas and go over to the other parts of India *i.e.* Cape Como-rin. At the same time, unfortunately, though the Railways could have been a powerful instrument for linking various geographical areas and again linking through that the people speiaking differtent !|anguages and living in different regions, unfortu-natelv due to the discrimination practised by the Central Government towards certain regions, the very same Railways at times have become a